Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

The Stevens battery referred to in the te egraph as having fired upon the Merrimac, is not the floating harbor battery building at New York, but a small one which he presented to the Government.

War News. Our columns this morning are filled with inter esting and exciting intelligence as to the progress of the war. We are evidently on the eve of great events the result of which will go far to determine the future of the rebellion.

The Battle at Pittsburg.

The latest and most reliable particulars of the recent condict are contained in the statement of Major McDonald, which we copy from the St. Louis Democrat, who left the field of battle on Wednesday last, and the special dispatches of the Chicago Times These accounts state that but for the guoboats and the timely arrival of Gen. Buzza's division, the forces under General GRANT would have been cut to pieces. The enemy succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners, the reports varying from four to eight thousand, whom they carried from the field successfully. Our loss, which is stated to be a low estimate, in killed, wounded and prisoners is put at 10,000. The repulse of the enemy does not appear to have been a rout, as both armies were at the latest accounts encamped within a short distance of each other and BEAUREGARD is represented to be strongly intrenched with railroad communications open. Further news from this division of our army will be awaited with intense interest. More Extraordinary Exposures.

Another dark chapter of fraud and incompe

tency is revealed at Washington to day, in the Report of the Western War Claims Commission, composed of Mr. David Davis, of Illinois; Jo-SEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, and HUGH CAMPBELL. The names are a guarantee that the commission was faithfully executed. Their report fills forty printed pages, and the testimony of twelve hundred witnesses examined by them will occupy from six to seven thousand manuscript pages The Iresh charges against General FREMONT are

He contracted, according to this report, for eight mortar boats at \$66,000, which were ap praised at \$38,000 by intelligent boat and engine

Among the claims was one for five hundred tons of ice, ordered by General Fremont, purchased and shipped in October, when the weather was becoming cool. It was sent to Jefferson City, and most of it wasted, because there was no room to store it in Jefferson City, where it was sent. The Commission allowed only onehalf of the claim for rent of a three-story house for General Fremont's headquarters, hired at six thousand dollars per annum; and they complain that the purchase of railroad cars, and the large dealings in coal growing out of the steam gunboat service are largely tainted with fraud.

E. L. Beard, a Californian, and J. C. Woods, figure largely as speculators in the report, they having been peculiarly favored by the General. Beard received \$191,000 in advance for contracts

Of the special contracts for arms and munitions, specially made by Gen. Fremont, \$641,000 remain unpaid, and the Commission deducted from this \$40,000 for excess of price. Beard attacked the Treasury in the front, flank and rear. He brought bills for forage amount-

ing to \$115,000. If the various frauds in Gen. FREMONT's de-

partment brought to light by the Commissioners are astounding, his declarations are more so. He said to Lieut. Col. ANDREWS, Paymaster in the regular army, according to the testimony of that "The people of the United States were in the

field; that he was at their head, and that he meant to carry out such measures as they expected him to carry out, without regard to the red tape of the Washington people." Col. Andrews told him that red tape meant

system of Government, which, in its details, might be carried too far by subordinates, but the general system of our Government was a wise and good one, and he who undertook to set aside its principles would become entangled in difficulties. General Fremont replied by repeating his former remark and saying that-

"We have only extra constitutional Government-no civil rights, so to speak-and all or dinary rules were to be set aside."

Other witnesses of unimpeachable integrity, testified that General FREMONT had made similar remarks in their hearing. In commenting upon this the Commissioners say that "military chieftains who cut red tape always do it with their swords, and history proves that the throat of the country suffers as much as the tape does in the

From the New York Post. Topography of Virginia-The Field of

War in Eastern Virginia. The part of Eastern Virginia which may be properly called the field of war, embraces nearly the whole of the tide-water and Piedmont regions -bounded on the east by the Atlantic and the Chesapeake Bay, on the south by North Carolina, on the north and northeast by the Potomac, and on the west by the Blue Ridge. Harper's Ferry and Winchester are beyond the Biue Ridge, in what is called the Valley. This is the docurrent of Gan Banks, that of the Shenandoub, and comprises a beit of country about fifty miles wide, and running the depth of the whole State in a southwesterly direction, between the Bine Ridge and the Alleghanies. Beyond Banks, on the west, is Gen. Fremont's

department. Eastern Virginia has been divided by the President into two departments; that of the Rappa hannock under Gen. McDowell, comprises, be sides a part of Maryland, the District of Columbia and that part of Virginia between the Blue Ridge on the west, and the Frederick-burg and Richmond Railroad on the east. General McClellan's department consists of all east of the Fredericksburg Railroad. It is probable that McClellan extends as far as he chooses to operate to the south, in Virginia, and that General Wool's department, at and about Fortress Monroe, is within command of the superior

JAMES RIVER.

The rivers of Eastern Virginia nearly all empty their waters into the Chesapeake Bay, the only exceptions being the New river and the Holston, in the southern part of the State. Leaving out of view the Potomac, the James is tide at Richmond one hundred miles from its cussion. They were imperfectly formed. The mouth, and is navigable to that place by vessels | battery lost three guns. One man was killed and of one hundred and forty tons. The only con be sixteen wounded. Taylor's Chicago battery had siderable tributary of the James, below the Blue one man killed and ten wounded. The disabled City Point, and carries seven feet water to Pe Chicago battery had five men killed and thirty tersburg, capital of Dinwiddle county, ten miles wounded from City Point and twenty-two miles south from Point, nigeteen miles southeast of Richmond, for large vessels, and to Jamestown Island it has water enough for a frigate. On Harrison's Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen | wounded and prisoners is not less than 10,000.

Newport News and our cruisers in that neigh- men and dressed in the Zouave uniform.

within three miles of that city.

THE YORK RIVER. The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is formed by the junction of the Mattapony and Pa- in the breast, and it is reported seriously. It is munky, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On the peninsula formed by the near approach of the James and York, in their course, are situated Yorktown and Hampton; its southern extremity is Newport News, and at the southeastern point is Fortress Monroe. Yorktown is seventy miles east southeast of Richmond, and the latter city is one hundred and fifty miles from the sea by water.

From Yorktown, up the river, to West Point, some thirty or forty miles, the river is navigable for large steamers, and from West Point there is a railroad to Richmond, a distance of about thirty miles. West Point is the nearest point by which vessels by the York river can reach Rich-

YORKTOWN. York river, seventy miles from Richmond. It is miles around and filled the air with a stunning an old town, settled in 1705, and now has about roar. The iron storm tore all intermediate obfifty houses. It was the theatre of one of the jects into fragments, and carried death in every most important events in American history-the direction. Night closed the scene, and the consurrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Wash- tending armies laid down in their tracks to rest. ington, which occurred on the 19th of October, A telegraph line had been in progress of con-1781. The rebels are reported to have erected struction to the direction of Gen Buell's advance. strong fortifications along the river banks; the On the Tuesday previous to the battle General works at Gloncester Point, opposite Yorktown, Buell was seventy miles distant, building bridges are represented particularly to be very formida and crossing overflowed country. The telegraph

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Rappahannock enters Chesapeake Bay twenty five miles south of the mouth of the Potomac, and is navigable for vessels carrying ten feet of water, up to Fredericksburg, where it is supposed the enemy is strongly posted. This place is forty miles from the river's moutn.

THE ELIZABETH RIVER. rises in Norfolk county, and flows into Hampton us from defeat. Roads. It is connected with the Albemarle Sound by the Dismal Swamp canal and Pasouotank Statement of Major McDonald, of the river. On the right or north bank is Notfolk. This city is eight miles from Hampton Roads, and one hundred and six miles by land from Richmond, with which place it is connected by railroad. At Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, is the navy yard. The approaches to Norfolk are defended by a fort on Craney Island, at the mouth of the river, which mounted some months ago thirty four gons; by Fort Norfolk a few miles be low the city; by a battery of twenty guus on Sewall's Point, opposite Fortress Monroe, and in all probability by several other works of which we know nothing.

The Nansemond river rises in the Dismal Norfolk and Richmond railroad, to its entrance into Hampton Roads, for vessels of one hundred tons. Suffolk is seventy two miles southeast by south from Richmond, and is a village of about 1,500 inhabitants. From Suffolk it would be practicable to make a demonstration in the rear thought that Burnside would do this. The Pig Point and Fishing Point batteries were erected by the rebels to defend the entrance to the Nansemond. The first named has recently been strengthened, it is said, and a rebel encampment is now visible there.

On James river, at Jamestown Island, thirtytwo miles above the mouth of the river, is a fort, and another called Fort Powhattan about half way between Jameston Island and City Point. It is said that the rebels have fortified a place three miles below Wyoming creek and other points on this river.

Richmond is connected uy railroad with Norfolk, 106 miles distant; with Washington, from which it is 130 miles by rail; and there is also a railroad connecting it with the head of the York

Gordonsville is on the Central railroad of Vir ginia, seventy miles northwest of Richmond, with which it is connected by rail.

Fredericksburg is connected by railroad with Richmond, from which it is sixty-five miles north. It is connected with a point a few miles north of Gordonsville by a turnpike, which runs through Wilderness and White Plains, nearly parallel with but south of the Rappahannock and its tributary, the Rapidan.

Winchester is 150 miles north northwest of ton. It is the center of a number of turnpikes.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

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Special Dispatch to the Chicogo Times. The Battle of Pittsburg.

750 wounded soldiers from Gen. Grant's army. Iy, losing no officers or guns. special correspondent, Mr. M. C. Misener, and it at all, lying sick at Savannah, and not able to get has almost become a certainty that he is killed or out of his bed. taken prisoner. He was with Gen. McClernand's Our forces at Pittsburg on Sunday morning

Sherman occupied the most advanced position of issued before they left Corinth.

appeared within sight of our lines and remained jor, though he tried to see them, was unsuccessthere Gen. Sherman was ordered not to bring ful. on an engagement, and he sent out no corretroops in battle order undiscovered.

The first intimation our soldiers had of the Sunday, Menday and Tuesday nights. approach of the enemy was a volley of musketry | Major McDonald rode over the battle-field sev- subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convenwhich was poured into the encampment. The eral times, and thinks our killed will amount to tion. enemy were held in check, however, until they at least 1,000. He was on the boats and at the succeeded in making a flank movement, by which hospital at Savannah, and states that our woundthey got in the rear of Gen. Sherman and sur. ed number about 3,000. He can place no estirounded about 3,000 men, all of whom were mate on the rebel loss, but says 1,400 or 1,600 of taken prisoners. Gen. Wallace, of Illinois, re. their wounded were left on the field, and that the ceived his wound at the same time, and was left killed will go over 3,000. Besides the wounded. on the field until the next morning, nearly twesty we did not take more than 500 prisoners. hours, before he was found. He is yet alive, al Major McDonald thinks that Beaurogard is not though in a critical condition.

there were four Ohio regiments guarding the po-sissippi sition, all of which displayed mexcusable meth- About four hundred of the wounded came ciency. The 77th Obio turned and fled from the down with Major McDonald on the steamer field without firing a gun. The 53d Ohio, which Commodore Perry to Paducah. Fifty or sixty supported Waterhouse's battery, took to their were put off at Paducah, and the others went fair figure. heels after firing three rounds, and occasioned up to Evansville. The Minnehaha would soon the loss of the battery. The 71st and 57th Ohio be down with wounded. also fled after firing one or two rounds. The cowardice of these regiments left the point undefended, and the enemy immediately closed in and from the field after firing two or three rounds.

their wagons and left their wounded behind, all a few picnic excursions to a little colder climate, of whom became prisoners. Waterhouse's Chicago battery was entirely pilots .- Norfolk Day Book, April 4. the principal river of Virginia. It meets the disabled by the breaking of the axles from con-Ridge, is the Appomattox, which flows into it at | guns were drawn off the field by hand. Willard's

Gen. Buell's whole army has arrived at the 4th inst., says: It will be seen by the proposals in Blokmond. The James is navagable to City field of battle, with the exception of Mitchell's di- our advertising column that five more gunbouts vision, and is posted in the advance.

The enemy's loss is much heavier than ours, port.

Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, gers, were almost entirely left on the battlefield and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, killed or wounded. They were nearly all wealthy

Gen. Prentiss escaped on Tuesday and came Vessels drawing ten or twelve feet can reach into camp alone and on foot. In the confusion Richmond, but those drawing fifteen feet can get of the retreat he managed to clude the rebel's vigilance, and after many perils in getting through both lines and arrived in safety. He was wound ed during the battle, but not seriously. Col. David Stuart, of Chicago, was wounded

> thought the ball penetrated the lungs. In the flank movement on the first day the Sth Iowa regiment was captured almost en masse; but few of them escaped, and none were recaptured. The 2d Michigan battery was captured by the enemy and recaptured by our troops three or four imes. There was more fighting over it than any other battery on the field. At the time of its second capture Gen. Beauregard urged forward three regiments in person, and received a bullet wound in the arm from a volley delivered by our

> Our troops pursued the enemy but five miles from the river, and the two armies are now encamped within sight of one another. Beauregard is well intrenched, with communications open to

The artillery duel on the afternoon of the first day is described as being magnificent. The two armies by tacit consent ceased fighting, and the artillery ranged in front of each line and in great force opened upon each other. For nearly two Yorktown is situated on the right bank of the hours a contest raged which shook the earth for line was completed before the attack, and Gen. Buell received an intimation thereby. He then made forced marches and arrived in time to turn the tide. But for General Buell's aid Gen. Grant would certainly have been driven into the river

Beauregard intended to make his attack two days previously, but extraordinary rains impeded his progress and delayed his arrival on the ground. Had he attacked the time intended, Buell could The Elizabeth river, on which lies Norfolk, not have reached the spot in time to have saved

> Eighth Missouri, who was in the Battle of Pittsburg. Major John McDonald, of the Eighth Missouri,

arrived here yesterday afternoon, direct from Pittsburg Landing, having left the battle field on Wednesday evening. He says the Eighth was in the fight on Monday, but only lost about six or eight killed, and about twenty-five wonnded, none of the officers being hurt. He confirms the killing of Gen. A. S. Johnston, and was told by one of the prisoners, a Confederate Lieutenant, that General Bushrod Johnson, who escaped from Donelson, was also killed. All reports about the wounding of Beauregard, he thinks are unreliable. An officer of Swamp, and is navigable from Suffolk, on the the New Orleans Creole Battalion who was taken

prisoner, says that Beauregard, who was then commander, made them a speech on Saturday, before the battle, in which he told them that the result was a sure thing, they could not fail, they would capture Grant and his army, then whip Buell, and by this means hold all their railroads. of Norfolk and Portsmouth. It was at one time If they lost the day, he told them they might as well lay down their arms and go home. Lieut. Col. J. F. St. James, of the Thirteenth

Missouri, was killed; also Lieut. Col. Gerber, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana; also Lieut. Col. or Major Kilpatrick, of one of the Illinois regiments. The Ninth Illinois suffered very severely. The story of the escape of Gen. Prentiss is not true. He and the greater part of his brigade,

probably 3,500 men, were taken prisoners early in the fight on Sunday. Gen. Grant was at Savannah on Sunday morning, and hearing the firing made his way to Pittsburg in all haste, and got on the field about 11 o'clock A. M. In the action on Monday he was considerably burt in one of his legs by being

crushed against a tree. The gunboats did fine work and probably saved our army from total disaster on Sunday. They were placed up the stream where they could have full sweep of the rebel lines, and did a great deal to disconcert and keep back the enemy. All Sunday night they kept up a slow fire which

harassed the rebels very much. The beginning of the fight on Sunday morning was a complete surprise, many of our officers and soldiers being overtaken in their tents, and either slaughtered or taken prisoners. Some of the companies scattered into the ravines and hol-Richmond, 71 miles west by north of Washing- or threats. When the line was at length formed and Monday, and sailed up the York River. Taking Richmond as the center, the following the rebels had driven our army entirely out of its er; and that General McClellan had fallen back camps, and was in full possession of tents, equip-

age and everything. So well satisfied were they of their day's work, and so confident of the morrow, that they destroyed nothing. They got six of our batteries, all of which were recaptured on the following day, and about forty of their cannon taken. Our lines on Sunday night were drawn around the landing in a semi-circular shape, protected on all sides by our cannon: but, if they had been hard pressed after dark by the rebels, they would have een penetrated, and our entire army overcome. The arrival of the reinforcements was very cheering ithe rear landing and drawing up in good order and proceeding at once to the front, where they were fresh "cocked and primed" for the fight on Monday. The reinforcing divisions were Generals Nelson's, Crittenden's and McCook's. On Tuesday Generals Woods's and Thomas's diat an early hour this morning at Mound City with Missouri artillery. Major Cavender, did splendid

No intelligence is received of the Times's Major General C. F. Smith was not in the fight

column, which at one time bore the brunt of the were not over 35,000 men. The enemy's could not have been less than 90,000. One of the rebel The responsibility of the complete surprise of prisoners, a Quartermaster, told Major McDonald our army rests with the commanding officer. Gen. that not less than ninety thousand rations were

Bowen's brigade was heard from. Two or On Friday a large force of the rebel cavalry three of the prisoners belonged to it, but the Ma-

The second day's fighting was not half so dessponding force to meet them. They remained perate as the first. The rebels soon gave way in position until Sunday morning, and served as before our fresh troops, and were pursued with a screen behind which Beauregard formed his great slaughter. The pursuit was not continued far. A few miles beyond our lines, toward Cor-Taylor's Chicago battery was at the outermost inth, there was a large creek very much swoilen point of our position, and received the first as | by therains, the bridges of which the fugitives de-

prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and if When the rebel flank movement was executed pushed will retreat south as far as Jackson, Mis-

Items from the Southern Papers.

PILOTS ACQUAINTED WITH NORTHERN HARBORS. surrounded the more advanced regiment. These -We have a pretty strong hint that pilots actroops were all green soldlers. It is stated also quainted with the various harbors along the that the 15th Wisconsin and the 16th Iowa fled Northern seaboard will speedily be in great demand, and that their services will be handsomely At noon of the first day the enemy had six of remunerated. It is unnecessary for us, of course, our batteries in their possession. All of these to say morre than this, as those interested will were turned against us and used during the bat- easily find out where to apply for further informtle, but were recaptured during the rout of the ation. As the weather is getting warm, possisecond day. When the enemy fled they burned bly some of our Southern friends intend to get up and it may be they need the services of the above

CONFEDERATE GENERALS AT CORINTH -All the Generals of our army of the Mississippi are now at Corinth, including Beauregard, Sidney Johnston, Bragg, Polk, Crittenden, Gladden, Ruggles, Carroll, and Kirby Smith. General Jackson, of Georgia, is in command at Corinth.

More Gunboars .- The Mobile Tribune of the are ordered by the Government to be built at this

both in killed and wounded. Ours in killed, Anns .- The Montgomer; Advertiser of the 13th says: A large quantity of arms for service in feet water at low tide. It flows into Hampton | One New Orleans regiment, the Louisiana Ti the Confederate army passed through this city

yesterday. They were part of a recent arrival in this country from across the Atlantic, and they will probably be heard of somewhere before

VOLUNTEERS - Georgia was called on to furnish 12,000 men. Some 22,000 responded. RUSNING THE BLOCKADE. - The Savannah Republican of March 14 says: We have authority for saying that there has been another arrival at a Confederate port of a valuable cargo of foreign articles. The Captain of the adventurous craft has often been seen upon our streets, and we congratulate him again upon his success. Since the above has been in type, we learn that an English steamer has also arrived at a Confederate port, with arms, munitions, &c., in large

> Special correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

The Siege of Yorktown-Hard Fighting-The Merrimac out Again-Union Loss Fifty Killed and Rebel Loss still Heavier -- Confidence of the Troops in Gen. McClellan-Progress of ths Abolition Crusade Against Slavery in the

WASHINGTON, April 8. The city was electrified last night by a rumor that was industriously circulated to the effect that Gen. McCtellan had taken Yorktown, that Magrader had been wounded and taken prisoner that over 200 of the Confederates had been killed that the bulk of the rebel army there, estimated at 50,000 strong, had excaped towards Richmond that Gen. Porter had been wounded by a shell which had killed his horse, and that our loss was two men killed and eleven wounded. To-day it is known that not only is Yorktown not taken, but that it can not be until has been battered two or three days by the heaviest siege guns; that Magruder has certainly 40,000 men at Yorktown and 35,000 more within supporting distance, and that Gen. Porter was not wounded. Everybody admits now, what I told the readers of the Times long ago, but what was persistently denied ever since, that the works at Yorktown are of immense strength and extent, and that all the approaches to Richmond are strongly fortified and well defended. Yorktown will of course be taken. Richmond will certainly be ours. But it will only be after hard fighting and great carnage on both sides. Those who wanted blood and shattered limbs at Manassas, and "cried for very rage" when they found neither there, will have enough of both in the peninsula. When Gen. McClellan advanced into Virginia and told the soldiers that he was about to bring them face to face with the New Houte to Chicago via Kokomo. enemy, he knew what he was talking about. He asked them at the same time to have confidence in him in whatsoever direction they might move and "however strange my actions may O" AND AFTER APRIL 10, 1862, trains will be run as follows: move and "however strange my actions may

That last sentence puzzled the Cincinnati papers dreadfully. "Strange," said of them, "is road for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive not a good word to use." His soldiers thought a trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and few days afterwards, when they found themselves | West. marching, not against the rebels on the Rappahannock, but back from Manassas to Washington, that "his actions" were "strange" indeed. Therefore he had used the right word. But they and West, never lost confidence in him for a moment. "Never you mind," said one of them to me, "little Mac said he would bring us face to face with the secesh. If we are going away from the way. Rappahannock, it's because they ain't there. We Keturning the same train will leave Peru at 12:00 M., don't know where we are going, and we don't after the arrival of trains on T. & W. R. W. from the East care, Little Mac leads, and we follow. All we know is, there's fight in his eye, and you may depend on it, we're going to fight." And so it 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for

has proved. The cause of abolition goes bravely on in Congress. Step by step the work of emancipating the slave goes forward. If the members are diligent, and make the same progress in future that they have since the commencement of the session, slavery will be entirely abolished in all the States before its close; that is, so far as it can be done by legislative enactment. On motion of Mr. White, of Indiana, the House yesterday passed a resolution, by a vote of 67 to 52, appointing a committee "to devise a plan for the extinction of slavery in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and all the other slaveholding States." What now has become of that solemn pledge of the Republican party, that it is not States were it exists? Was any body ever s silly as to believe them when they made that pledge? It is encouraging to know that there are fifty two men in the House who voted against this atrocious resolution.

Tuesday Evening, April 8.-It is stated by BOWEN, STEWART & CO.'S. gentlemen who came up in the Old Point boat ap5-d2w this morning that the steamships Merrimac, Jameston, and Yorktown all came out of the lows, and could not be got out by expostulations | Elizabeth River in the night between Sunday to resist the attack, it was done without much | Also that up to last night the Union loss was regard to company or regiment. By night time | fifty killed, and the Confederate loss much greatfrom Yorktown. General Magrader has been largely reinforced.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

FINO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIRED Cinding VERBENAS organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless ousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. CAIRO, April 12, 2 A. M .- A steamer arrived visions, also of Buell's army, came up. The 1st Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-DR. J. C. DEVERAUX, P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

ACENTS WANTED.

Parson Brownlow's GREAT BOOK!

AGENTS WANTED

TO ENGAGE INTHESALE OF IT:

CLARKE & CO., ap14-diwis&wnwis Indianapolis, Indiana.

CANDIDATES.

MANY VOTERS.

Real Estate Agent.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANstroyed after them. It rained very hard during NOUNCE the name of JAMES K. PLUMMER, as a candidate to represent Marion county in the next Legislature, | TO. 10 East Pearl street, half a square south of Wash-

> FOR SALE OR EXCHANCE. S AGENT, I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF PROP-EliTi in this city for sale and exchange-lands to

also to various parts of this State-also in all of the Northwestern States. Call and judge for yourself. K. FERGUSON, Beal Estate Agent, No 24 East Washington street. FOR RENT.

DEED BER MENTER. WITH THREE LARGE ANTE-ROOMS ATTACHED.
The half is well located, opposite Glenns' Block one of the best and largest in the city-will rept it at a K. FERGUSON.

ACENCY.

W. W. LEATHERS...... GEO. CARTER..... D. S. M'KERNAN Leathers, Carter & Mckernan, NO. 434 THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM F. Attorneys at Law,

Being connected with a Military Agency at Washington City, are able to give prompt attention to the collection and securing of Pensions, Back Pay of deceased and discharged soldiers, and all the claims and demands against the Government. Persons esiding in any part of the State may have their claims | Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, and particsecured by addressing them and stating particulars fully. Office 86 East Washington street, in the second building west of the Court House square, Indianapolis, Ind. References-Gov. Morton, Laz. Noble, Maj. Gen. Wallace, Brig. Gen. Dument, Col. John Coburn, Judge Perkins, Supreme Court.

> NURSERY. CALL AT THE

INDIANAPOLIS NURSERY.

SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY,

ND EXAMINE OUR SHADE TREES, SHUITTREES and Evergreen Trees, Roses, Green-house Plants, er officers and soldiers in Kentucky and elsewhere, and A few specimens can be seen at our lot, adjoining the lably no man has a more thorough knowledge of War Journal building, south side. Orders left there will be Claims than Mr. W., and for real and integrity he has not premptly attended to, tuch31-dd w3w G. GOLDSMITH & CO. a superior.

DRY COODS.

CLOAKS DESIGNS SUMMER ENTIRELY NEW AND 50 SPRING H

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. C. L. S. Matthews, GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT, Large Fire-Proof Building, NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,

Between Main Street and the River. LOUISVILLE, KY pen. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and imiate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

RAILROADS. PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD. 1862. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE.

with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Rail-

Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 11:55 P. M., making close connection at Kokomo with trains from Chicago, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:15 A. M. in time to make connections for all points East, South An Express train will leave Indianapolis at 10:10 P. M., connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 2:25 A. M., in time to make connection with trains

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TESTIMONIAL. We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on him to conduct their business with integrity, capacity and Signed by HON, JOHN D. McPHERSON, Asst. Selicitor of U. S. Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. B. CALVERT.

aprī-d3m

House of Representatives. REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D. COL. W. B RANDOLPH, Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office I fully indorse the above testimonial, and cheerfully and confidently recommend Mr. Worthington to my brothto all others having claims against the Government. Prob-

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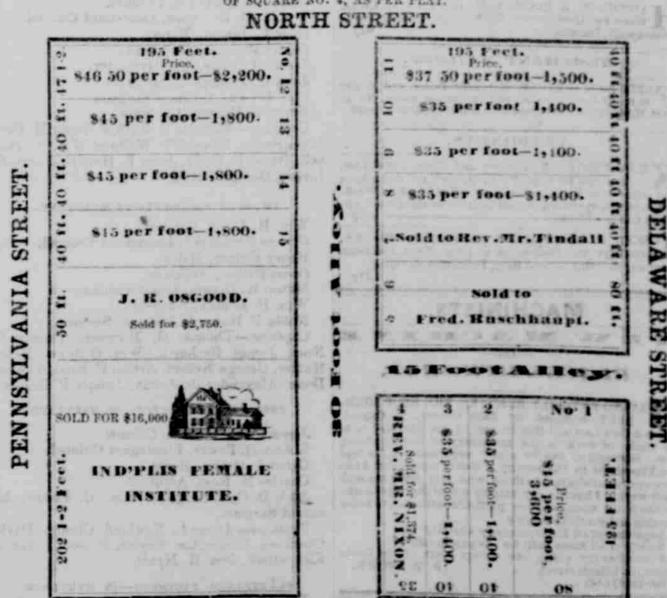
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